

## CoP's hasty decision on carbon credits could do more harm than good

Nearly a **decade** after the Paris Pact was **inked**, countries have agreed to implement its clause that allows countries and companies to **trade emissions**. Article 6 of the Pact **deals with** carbon markets, which allow polluting entities to **offset** some of the damage they cause by buying credits from less polluting entities. The **provision** remained **contentious**. At CoP 28, last year, **negotiations broke down** after countries could not agree on what constitutes a good carbon removal credit. Last month, a UN body circulated a draft text that **laid out** the methodologies for **framing** standards for such projects. At CoP 29 in Baku on Monday, countries arrived at a **consensus** on these methodologies. The agreement aims to clear the air over **transparency** in emissions trading **mechanisms** and **streamline** carbon market operations.

**Azerbaijan** which is heading the current CoP **has** expressed the hope that carbon markets could reduce the cost of implementing the Nationally Determined Contributions for the Paris Pact by \$ 250 billion every year. However, a section of experts have criticised the Baku meet for being hasty at arriving at a decision on a particularly contentious **aspect** of the Paris Pact on the first day, without **extensive deliberations**. The agreement does not adequately **address** issues related to **double accounting**. It does not lay out guidelines for **assessing** projects with reversal risks — for example, carbon absorbed in a natural sink can be released into the atmosphere after a few years. **Moreover**, the agreement says nothing about protecting the **livelihoods** of communities **displaced** by **ostensibly** green projects.

Historically, poor **outcomes** have given carbon markets a poor reputation. The Clean Development **Mechanism** developed under the **Kyoto Protocol fell apart** because all parties lost their faith in the system. In recent years, with several developed countries setting net zero targets carbon markets seem to have **regained traction**. Therein, also **lies** a major concern: Developed countries could put their money in offsetting schemes without **undertaking** adequate genuine **decarbonisation** initiatives. This could put a large part of the burden of **mitigating global warming** on developing countries. After the **pact** on Article 6, CoP 29's main task will be to ensure a **substantive** decision on climate finance. Else, the Paris Pact faces the risk of **going the way** of its **predecessor**, the Kyoto Protocol. **[Practice Exercise]**

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.

## Vocabulary

1. **Hasty** (adjective) – Rushed, hurried, impulsive, reckless, precipitate **जल्दबाजी में किया गया**
2. **Carbon credit** (noun) – A permit that allows an entity to emit a certain amount of carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gases
3. **Do more harm than good** (phrase) – Cause more damage than benefit, be counterproductive, backfire, worsen the situation **फ़ायदे से ज़्यादा नुक़सान करना**
4. **Decade** (noun) – Period of ten year **दशक**
5. **Ink** (verb) – Sign, endorse, formalize, authorize **हस्ताक्षर करना**
6. **Trade** (verb) – Exchange, transact, deal in, swap **बेचना**
7. **Emission** (noun) – Discharge, release, outflow, emission of gases **उत्सर्जन**
8. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) – Address, handle, tackle, manage, cope with **निपटना**
9. **Offset** (verb) – Counterbalance, compensate for, neutralize, make up for **क्षतिपूर्ति करना**
10. **Provision** (noun) – Clause, term, stipulation, requirement, condition **प्रावधान**
11. **Contentious** (adjective) – Controversial, disputed, debatable, divisive **विवादास्पद**
12. **Negotiation** (noun) – Discussion, talks, deliberation, bargaining **वार्ता**
13. **Break down** (phrasal verb) – Fail, collapse, come to an end, disintegrate **विफल होना**
14. **Lay out** (phrasal verb) – Present, explain, set forth, outline **व्याख्या करना**
15. **Frame** (verb) – Formulate, construct, devise, shape **तैयार करना**
16. **Consensus** (noun) – Agreement, unanimity, accord, harmony **सर्वसम्मति**
17. **Transparency** (noun) – Openness, clarity, candor, straightforwardness **पारदर्शिता**
18. **Mechanism** (noun) – System, process, method, procedure **तंत्र**
19. **Streamline** (verb) – Simplify, make more efficient, rationalize, optimize **सुव्यवस्थित करना**
20. **Aspect** (noun) – Feature, facet, component, element **पहलू**
21. **Extensive** (adjective) – Comprehensive, thorough, widespread, in-depth **व्यापक**
22. **Deliberation** (noun) – Consideration, discussion, contemplation, debate **विचार-विमर्श**

23. **Address** (verb) – Deal with, tackle, confront, attend to **समाधान करना**
24. **Double accounting** (noun) – Incorrect accounting practice where emissions reductions are counted more than once
25. **Assess** (verb) – Evaluate, appraise, judge, estimate **मूल्यांकन करना**
26. **Moreover** (adverb) – Furthermore, besides, additionally, in addition **इसके अलावा**
27. **Livelihood** (noun) – Income, means of support, occupation, employment **जीविका**
28. **Displace** (verb) – Uproot, relocate, move, force out **विस्थापित करना**
29. **Ostensibly** (adverb) – Apparently, seemingly, purportedly, on the face of it **प्रकट रूप से**
30. **Outcome** (noun) – Result, consequence, effect, upshot **परिणाम**
31. **Kyoto Protocol** (noun) – An international treaty that commits state parties to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
32. **Fall apart** (phrasal verb) – Collapse, disintegrate, fail, break down **ढह जाना**
33. **Regain** (verb) – Recover, get back, reclaim, retrieve **पुनः प्राप्त करना**
34. **Traction** (noun) – Support, momentum, acceptance, grip **समर्थन**
35. **Lie** (verb) – Reside, exist, be situated, be found **स्थित होना**
36. **Undertake** (verb) – Commit to, embark on, begin, take on **प्रारंभ करना**
37. **Decarbonisation** (noun) – The process of reducing carbon dioxide emissions **कार्बन उत्सर्जन में कमी**
38. **Mitigate** (verb) – Alleviate, reduce, lessen, ease **कम करना**
39. **Global warming** (noun) – The long-term heating of Earth's climate system due to human activities
40. **Pact** (noun) – Agreement, treaty, accord, deal **संधि**
41. **Substantive** (adjective) – Significant, meaningful, considerable, substantial **महत्वपूर्ण**
42. **Go the way** (phrase) – Follow the same path, end up like, have the same outcome **उसी रास्ते पर चलना**
43. **Predecessor** (noun) – Forerunner, precursor, previous version, antecedent **पूर्ववर्ती**

### Summary of the Editorial

1. Countries have finally agreed to implement Article 6 of the Paris Pact, which allows emissions trading through carbon markets.
2. Article 6 lets polluting entities offset their emissions by buying carbon credits from less polluting entities, but it remains contentious.
3. Negotiations on carbon removal credits failed at CoP 28, but a consensus was reached on methodologies at CoP 29 in Baku.
4. The agreement at CoP 29 aims to improve transparency and efficiency in carbon market mechanisms.
5. Azerbaijan, the current CoP chair, claims carbon markets could cut implementation costs of the Paris Pact by \$250 billion annually.
6. Critics argue that the Baku meet hastily decided on a contentious issue without thorough deliberations.
7. The agreement does not address double accounting concerns, a major flaw in emissions trading standards.
8. There are no guidelines for projects with reversal risks, like carbon released from natural sinks over time.
9. The pact fails to consider the impact on communities displaced by so-called green projects.
10. Past experiences, like the failed Clean Development Mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol, have tainted carbon markets' reputation.
11. Despite recent resurgence, concerns remain that developed countries might prefer offsetting rather than genuine decarbonization.
12. Developed countries could unfairly shift the responsibility of global warming mitigation to developing nations.
13. The CoP 29 agreement risks undermining the Paris Pact if it leads to inadequate action from wealthier nations.
14. CoP 29 must now prioritize a strong decision on climate finance to ensure the Paris Pact's success.
15. Without robust climate finance measures, the Paris Pact could face the same fate as the Kyoto Protocol, which lost credibility.

**Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based**

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Optimistic and enthusiastic
  - B. Critical and cautionary
  - C. Indifferent and neutral
  - D. Sarcastic and dismissive
2. **What can be inferred about the challenges faced in implementing Article 6 of the Paris Pact?**
  - A. There was disagreement over the definition of carbon credits.
  - B. Some countries opposed the use of carbon markets altogether.
  - C. CoP 28 could not happen due to a lack of funding.
  - D. The Paris Pact does not support emissions trading.
3. **According to the passage, what is Azerbaijan's role in the current CoP?**
  - A. Drafting new carbon credit standards.
  - B. Hosting CoP 29 and supporting the development of carbon markets.
  - C. Opposing the use of carbon markets.
  - D. Leading efforts to eliminate the Paris Pact
4. **What is the antonym of "contentious" as used in the passage?**
  - A. Agreeable
  - B. Hostile
  - C. Critical
  - D. Disputed
5. **According to the passage, why have experts criticized the Baku meet?**
  - A. For delaying decisions on climate finance
  - B. For hastily arriving at a decision without extensive deliberations
  - C. For failing to set new net zero targets
  - D. For overemphasizing reversal risks in carbon markets
6. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

The study of ancient things such as art, graves, ruins etc

  - A. Archaeology
  - B. Meteorology
  - C. Geology
  - D. Astrology
7. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

No sooner did Mr. Piyahri Mishra finish his chemistry lecture that the students began to leave

  - A. so the students began to leave.
  - B. than the students began to leave.
  - C. then the students began to leave.
  - D. and the students began to leave
8. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Miraculous

- A. Average
- B. Draining
- C. Expected
- D. Incredible

**9. Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

After reflecting on the matter regarding his boss's selfish attitude, Raju decided to force himself to perform an unpleasant action in a difficult situation in order to resolve the matter.

- A. ignore the bullet
- B. shoot the bullet
- C. dodge the bullet
- D. bite the bullet

**10. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Magnificent

- A. Sacred
- B. Splendid
- C. Slow
- D. Scared

**11. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Beseech

- A. Bequeath
- B. Pamper
- C. Implore
- D. Impart

**12. Select the term which means the same as the given group of words.**

A continuing unpleasant situation, created when one problem causes another problem that then makes the first problem worse

- A. Vicious cycle
- B. Enclosed cycle
- C. Repetitive cycle
- D. Round cycle

**13. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

The school will hire new teachers

- A. New teachers are hired by the school.
- B. The school will be hiring new teachers.
- C. New teachers will join the school.
- D. New teachers will be hired by the school

**14. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

Absolve

- A. Commend

- B. Accuse
- C. Excuse
- D. Appeal

**15. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

A person who has supreme power or authority

- A. Diversity
- B. Secular
- C. Sovereign
- D. Foreign

**16. Select the option that corrects the error in the given sentence.**

She sings good

- A. well
- B. goodly
- C. better
- D. best

**17. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

Meenakshi could have sent a reply.

- A. A reply could have be sent by Meenakshi.
- B. A reply could have been sent by Meenakshi.
- C. A reply could have been send by Meenakshi.
- D. A reply could have sent by Meenakshi.

**18. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

Appreciate

- A. Depict
- B. Esteem
- C. Depreciate
- D. Acknowledge

**19. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

The US \_\_\_\_\_ building was built in the year 1800.

- A. capital
- B. captain
- C. capitol
- D. cannibal

**20. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

Lack of interest, enthusiasm or concern

- A. Antipathy
- B. Apathy
- C. Empathy
- D. Sympathy

**Comprehension:**

**In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.**

Augmented reality and virtual reality are two types of reality technologies that either augment or replace a real-world environment with a (1)\_\_\_\_\_ one. In augmented reality, a virtual environment coexists (2)\_\_\_\_\_ the actual world, to be instructive and offer more data about the real world that a user can access without having to search. When a handset is pointed at a piece of malfunctioning (3)\_\_\_\_\_, for example, industrial AR apps might provide rapid troubleshooting information. Virtual reality is a (4)\_\_\_\_\_ environmental simulation that completely replaces the user's surroundings with a totally virtual world. For example, VR may provide a user with a box containing a cartoon (5)\_\_\_\_\_ of Mike Tyson in a virtual boxing ring.

**21. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**

- A. suffocated
- B. revealed
- C. simulated
- D. catered

**22. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. with
- B. along
- C. beyond
- D. behind

**23. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**

- A. arsenal
- B. baggage
- C. outfit
- D. equipment

**24. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**

- A. conclusive
- B. comprehensive
- C. reprehensive
- D. transgressive

**25. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**

- A. glossary
- B. resistance
- C. rendition
- D. network



## Answers

1. B      2. A      3. B      4.A      5. B      6. A      7.B      8. D      9. D      10. B      11.C      12.A  
 13. D      14.B      15.C      16.A      17.B      18.C      19.C      20.B      21.C      22.A      23.D      24.B  
 25. C

## Explanations

### 1. B) Critical and cautionary

The passage adopts a critical and cautionary tone towards the hasty decision made at CoP 29 regarding carbon credits. It highlights concerns over inadequate deliberation, unresolved issues like double accounting, reversal risks, and the potential negative impact on communities. The author warns that this rushed agreement could replicate the failures of past initiatives like the Kyoto Protocol.

A. Optimistic and enthusiastic: The passage is not optimistic; instead of highlighting positive outcomes, it focuses on potential drawbacks and expresses skepticism about the hasty decision.

C. Indifferent and neutral: The tone is not neutral; the author clearly expresses concern and criticism about the issues surrounding the agreement.

D. Sarcastic and dismissive: The passage does not use sarcasm or dismiss the importance of the subject; it seriously critiques the decision-making process and its implications.

### 2. A) There was disagreement over the definition of carbon credits.

A (Correct): The passage mentions that "negotiations broke down after countries could not agree on what constitutes a good carbon removal credit," indicating disagreements over defining carbon credits.

B (Incorrect): Although some countries may have had reservations, the passage does not state that any country opposed the use of carbon markets entirely.

C (Incorrect): There is no mention of funding issues affecting CoP 28; rather, the problem was a lack of consensus on carbon credits.

D (Incorrect): The passage explains that Article 6 of the Paris Pact supports emissions trading, so this option contradicts the passage.

### 3. B) Hosting CoP 29 and supporting the development of carbon markets.

B (Correct): The passage states that "Azerbaijan, which is heading the current CoP, has expressed the hope that carbon markets could reduce the cost of implementing the Nationally Determined Contributions for the Paris Pact," indicating Azerbaijan's supportive role in hosting and advocating for carbon markets.

A (Incorrect): The passage does not mention that Azerbaijan is involved in drafting standards; a UN body circulated the draft text, not Azerbaijan.

C (Incorrect): The passage suggests Azerbaijan is supportive of carbon markets, not opposed.

D (Incorrect): Azerbaijan supports implementing the Paris Pact rather than leading efforts to eliminate it, making this answer incorrect.

### 4. A) Agreeable

A) Agreeable is correct because "contentious" means something likely to cause disagreement or argument, and the opposite of this would be something that promotes agreement or is agreeable.

5. **B) For hastily arriving at a decision without extensive deliberations**

Experts have criticized the Baku meet for being hasty in arriving at a decision on a particularly contentious aspect of the Paris Pact on the first day, without extensive deliberations.

A is incorrect because the criticism is about hastiness, not delays in climate finance decisions.

C is incorrect since the failure to set new net zero targets is not mentioned as a criticism in the passage.

D is incorrect because the passage states the agreement does not adequately address reversal risks, so overemphasis is not the issue.

6. A) **Archaeology** (noun) – The study of ancient things such as art, graves, ruins, etc. पुरातत्त्व

- **Meteorology** (noun) – The science that deals with the atmosphere and its phenomena, especially weather and weather forecasting. मौसम विज्ञान
- **Geology** (noun) – The science that deals with the Earth's physical structure and substance, its history, and the processes that act on it. भूविज्ञान
- **Astrology** (noun) – The study of the movements and relative positions of celestial bodies interpreted as having an influence on human affairs and the natural world. ज्योतिष

7. B) than the students began to leave

that' के बदले 'than' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "No sooner" के बाद "than" का प्रयोग किया जाता है। यह एक संरचना है जिसका उपयोग दो घटनाओं के तुरंत एक के बाद दूसरी के होने को दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है; जैसे— No sooner did the bell ring than the students rushed out.

'than' will be used instead of 'that' because after "No sooner," the correct conjunction is "than." This is a structure used to show that two events happened in quick succession; like— No sooner did the bell ring than the students rushed out.

8. D) **Miraculous** (adjective) – Extraordinary, amazing, supernatural, phenomenal, अद्भुत

Synonym: **Incredible** (adjective) – Unbelievable, extraordinary, amazing, fantastic, अविश्वसनीय

- **Average** (adjective) – Normal, typical, ordinary, सामान्य
- **Draining** (adjective) – Exhausting, tiring, weakening, थकाने वाला
- **Expected** (adjective) – Likely, anticipated, predictable, अपेक्षित

9. D) **bite the bullet** (idiom) – To force oneself to endure something unpleasant or difficult, usually because it is unavoidable or necessary. कठिन परिस्थितियों का सामना करना।

10. B) **Magnificent** (adjective) – Grand, impressive, splendid, superb, spectacular. भव्य

Synonym: **Splendid** (adjective) – Very impressive, excellent, magnificent, grand. शानदार

- **Sacred** (adjective) – Holy, divine, connected with God. पवित्र
- **Slow** (adjective) – Not fast, lacking speed, sluggish. धीमा
- **Scared** (adjective) – Afraid, frightened, fearful. डरा हुआ

11. C) **Beseech** (verb) – To urgently and fervently ask someone for something; to beg or plead earnestly. मिनति करना, प्रार्थना करना

Synonym: **Implore** (verb) – To beg someone earnestly or desperately to do something. विनती करना, गिड़गिड़ाना

- **Bequeath** (verb) – To leave property or money to someone through a will. वसीयत करना
- **Pamper** (verb) – To indulge with every attention, comfort, and kindness; spoil. बिगाड़ना, लाड़ करना
- **Impart** (verb) – To give or convey something, especially knowledge or information. प्रदान करना, बताना

12. A) **Vicious cycle** (noun) – A continuing unpleasant situation, created when one problem causes another problem that then makes the first problem worse. दुष्चक्र

- **Enclosed cycle** (noun) – A cycle that is enclosed or surrounded, but it doesn't capture the idea of problems causing each other. बंद चक्र
- **Repetitive cycle** (noun) – A cycle that repeats itself, but it doesn't emphasize the worsening of problems. दोहराया जाने वाला चक्र
- **Round cycle** (noun) – A circular process, but it lacks the negative connotation of problems worsening. गोलाकार चक्र

13. D) New teachers will be hired by the school

Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। sentence 'The school will hire new teachers' को Passive Voice में बदलते समय Object 'new teachers' को वाक्य की शुरुआत में रखा जाता है। Verb 'will hire' को Passive Voice में बदलकर 'will be hired' किया जाता है। Subject 'the school' को अंत में 'by the school' के रूप में रखा जाता है।

To convert Active Voice into Passive Voice, the structure (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) is used. In the sentence 'The school will hire new teachers', the object 'new teachers' is placed at the beginning, and the verb 'will hire' is changed to 'will be hired'. The subject 'the school' is placed at the end as 'by the school'.

14. B) **Absolve** (verb) – To set or declare someone free from blame, guilt, or responsibility. दोषमुक्त करना

Antonym: **Accuse** (verb) – To charge someone with an offense or crime, blame, or hold responsible. दोषी ठहराना

- **Commend** (verb) – To praise formally or officially. प्रशंसा करना
- **Excuse** (verb) – To forgive someone for a fault or offense. क्षमा करना
- **Appeal** (verb) – To make a serious or urgent request, typically to the public or higher authority. अपील करना

15. C) **Sovereign** (noun) – A person who has supreme power or authority. सर्वोच्च सत्ता रखने वाला व्यक्ति

- **Diversity** (noun) – The state of being diverse; variety. विविधता
- **Secular** (adjective) – Not connected with religious or spiritual matters. धर्मनिरपेक्ष
- **Foreign** (adjective) – From another country or nation. विदेशी

16. A) 'good' के बदले 'well' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'sings' verb को qualify करने के लिए adverb की आवश्यकता होती है और 'well' सही adverb है। 'good' adjective है, जो यहाँ सही नहीं है; जैसे— She sings well.

'well' will be used instead of 'good' because to qualify the verb 'sings', an adverb is required, and 'well' is the correct adverb. 'good' is an adjective, which is not appropriate here; Like— She sings well.

17. B) A reply could have been sent by Meenakshi

Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए (Object + Modal Verb + Have + Been + Past Participle + by + Subject) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। वाक्य 'Meenakshi could have sent a reply' को Passive Voice में बदलते समय Object 'a reply' को वाक्य की शुरुआत में रखा जाता है। Verb 'could have sent' को Passive Voice में बदलकर 'could have been sent' किया जाता है। Subject 'Meenakshi' को अंत में 'by Meenakshi' के रूप में रखा जाता है।

To convert Active Voice into Passive Voice, the structure (Object + Modal Verb + Have + Been + Past Participle + by + Subject) is used. In the sentence 'Meenakshi could have sent a reply', the object 'a reply' is placed at the beginning, and the verb 'could have sent' is changed to 'could have been sent'. The subject 'Meenakshi' is placed at the end as 'by Meenakshi'.

18. C) **Appreciate** (verb) – to recognize the worth, quality, or importance of something, to value highly, to praise. सराहना करना, कद्र करना

Antonym: **Depreciate** (verb) – to reduce the value or importance of something, to belittle, to criticize. मूल्य घटाना, महत्त्व घटाना

- **Depict** (verb) – to describe or show in a picture, to represent. चित्रण करना, वर्णन करना

- **Esteem** (verb) – to regard with respect or admiration, to value highly. आदर करना
- **Acknowledge** (verb) – to accept or admit the existence or truth of something, to recognize. मान्यता देना, स्वीकार करना

19. C) **Capitol** का use होगा क्योंकि यह विशेष रूप से उस इमारत को संदर्भित करता है जहाँ अमेरिका की सरकार काम करती है। sentence में अमेरिकी इमारत के निर्माण का उल्लेख किया गया है, इसलिए 'Capitol' सही है। जबकि 'Capital' का अर्थ है कोई राजधानी या वित्तीय संसाधन, 'Captain' का अर्थ है किसी टीम का नेता या अधिकारी, और 'Cannibal' का अर्थ है नरभक्षी, जो इस context में गलत हैं।

**Capitol** will be used because it refers to the specific building where the U.S. government operates. The sentence mentions the construction of a U.S. building, so 'Capitol' is correct here. Meanwhile, 'Capital' means a city that serves as a seat of government or financial resources, 'Captain' refers to a leader or officer of a team, and 'Cannibal' means someone who eats human flesh, which don't fit in this context.

20. B) **Apathy** (noun) – Lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern. उदासीनता

- **Antipathy** (noun) – A deep-seated feeling of dislike; aversion. घृणा
- **Empathy** (noun) – The ability to understand and share the feelings of another. सहानुभूति
- **Sympathy** (noun) – Feelings of pity and sorrow for someone else's misfortune. सहानुभूति

21. C) **Simulated** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है "अनुकरण या नकली रूप से निर्मित," जो इस sentence के context में सही है। Sentence में यह बताया जा रहा है कि augmented और virtual reality या तो वास्तविक दुनिया के environment को बदलती हैं या उसे एक "नकली" environment के साथ replace करती हैं। "Suffocated" का अर्थ है दम घुटना, जो context में सही नहीं है। "Revealed" का अर्थ है प्रकट किया गया, जो इस संदर्भ में लागू नहीं होता क्योंकि यहाँ replacement की बात हो रही है। "Catered" का अर्थ होता है किसी की ज़रूरत को पूरा करना, जो इस context में उचित नहीं है।

"**Simulated**" will be used because it means "artificially created or imitated," which fits the context of the sentence. The sentence talks about augmented and virtual reality either augmenting or replacing the real-world environment with a "fake" one. "Suffocated" means "having difficulty breathing," which doesn't fit the context. "Revealed" means "shown or made known," which isn't suitable here because the sentence is about replacing, not revealing. "Catered" means "provided for needs," which doesn't fit the context either.

22. A) **With** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "with" का अर्थ है साथ में। यहाँ वाक्य में बताया गया है कि "virtual environment" असली दुनिया के साथ coexist करता है, ताकि यूजर को अधिक जानकारी

मिले। 'Along' का मतलब है साथ-साथ चलते हुए, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Beyond' का अर्थ है उससे आगे, और 'Behind' का अर्थ है पीछे, जो इस वाक्य में उचित नहीं है।

**With** will be used because "with" means together or alongside. The sentence mentions that a virtual environment coexists with the actual world to provide more data. 'Along' means alongside, which doesn't fit this context. 'Beyond' means further than, and 'Behind' means at the back, which are incorrect here.

23. D) **Equipment**' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "equipment" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष कार्य के लिए इस्तेमाल होने वाले औजार या उपकरण। यहां sentence में एक हैंडसेट का उल्लेख है जिसे malfunctioning (काम न करने वाली) चीज़ की ओर इंगित किया जा रहा है, इसलिए 'equipment' सही विकल्प है। 'Arsenal' का अर्थ है हथियारों का संग्रह, 'Baggage' का अर्थ है सामान, और 'Outfit' का अर्थ है कपड़े या पोशाक, जो इस context में फिट नहीं बैठते।

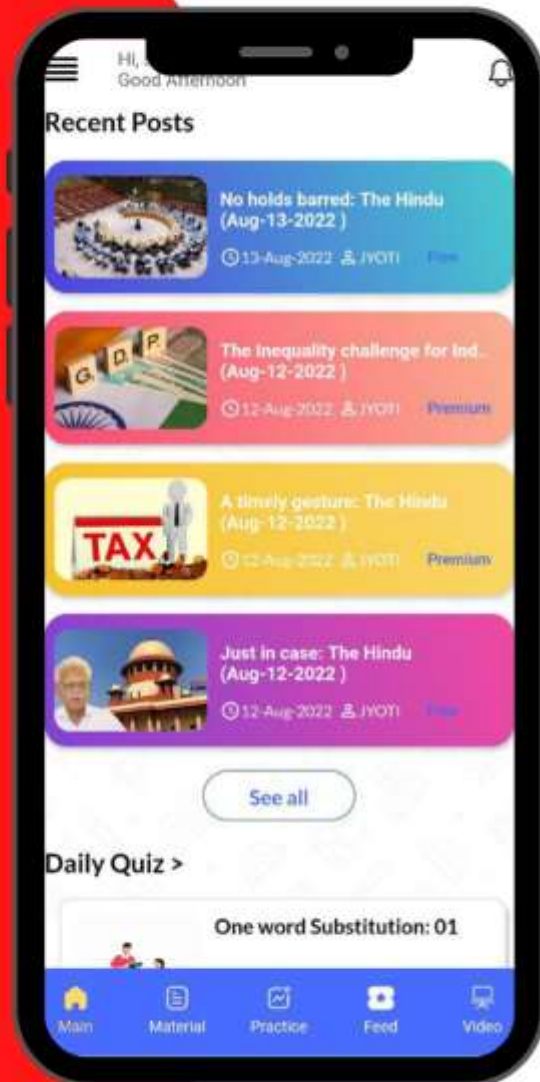
**'Equipment'** will be used because "equipment" refers to tools or devices used for a specific purpose. In the sentence, a handset is pointed at malfunctioning (not working) things, so 'equipment' is the correct choice. 'Arsenal' refers to a collection of weapons, 'Baggage' refers to luggage, and 'Outfit' refers to clothing, none of which fit this context.

24. B) **Comprehensive**' का अर्थ होता है कुछ ऐसा जो संपूर्ण हो या सभी पहलुओं को शामिल करता हो। यहां पर sentence में बताया गया है कि वर्चुअल रियलिटी एक पर्यावरणीय simulation है जो यूजर की surroundings को पूरी तरह से बदल देती है, और एक नया, संपूर्ण आभासी संसार पेश करती है। इसलिए 'comprehensive' यहां सही शब्द है। 'Conclusive' का अर्थ होता है अंतिम या निर्णायक, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'Reprehensive' का अर्थ होता है निंदा योग्य, जो वाक्य के भाव से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Transgressive' का अर्थ होता है सीमाओं का उल्लंघन करना, जो यहां उपयुक्त नहीं है।

**'Comprehensive'** means something that is complete or includes all aspects. In the sentence, it is mentioned that virtual reality is an environmental simulation that entirely replaces the user's surroundings, implying a complete, immersive virtual world. Hence, 'comprehensive' fits well here. 'Conclusive' means decisive or final, which doesn't fit this context. 'Reprehensive' means deserving of criticism, which doesn't match the tone of the sentence. 'Transgressive' means violating boundaries, which is also not suitable here.

25. C) **Rendition**' सही विकल्प है क्योंकि इसका मतलब है किसी विशेष व्यक्ति या चीज़ का संस्करण या व्याख्या, और यहाँ Mike Tyson के एक वर्चुअल बॉक्सिंग रिंग में एक वर्जन की बात हो रही है। 'Glossary' का मतलब शब्दकोश होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता। 'Resistance' का मतलब विरोध होता है, जो यहाँ वर्चुअल फ़िगर के वर्णन से संबंधित नहीं है। 'Network' का मतलब किसी जुड़े हुए सिस्टम से होता है, जो यहाँ लागू नहीं होता।

**Rendition** is the correct option because it refers to a specific version or interpretation, in this case, a version of Mike Tyson in a virtual boxing ring. The context involves a virtual simulation, so 'rendition' fits perfectly here. 'Glossary' refers to a list of terms and definitions, which doesn't match the context. 'Resistance' refers to opposition or defiance, which is unrelated to the description of a virtual figure. 'Network' refers to a system of interconnected elements, which also does not fit here.



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